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RECORD WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION

FORECAST FOR 1971-72

PROCUREMENT SECTION  
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

World production of centrifugal sugar (raw value) is forecast at 79.8 million short tons, which would be slightly larger than any past crop. The previous record of 79.3 million short tons was set in 1969-70. On an area basis, the largest increases in sugar production are forecast for Western Europe, at 8 percent and Africa, at 10. Output in North America is expected to be lower than 1970-71 because of smaller production in Cuba.

West European sugar-beet production, for the 1971-72 crop year, has been abundant because of favorable weather conditions during the growing season. France is forecast to have a 13-percent increase in sugar output this year due primarily to an increase in sugar-beet acreage and favorable weather conditions. Italian sugar production may be 8 percent lower in 1971-72 because of serious drought conditions in mid-1971. Africa's increased production estimate for 1971-72 is influenced mainly by South Africa's forecasted output of 1.9 million tons, an increase of 24 percent over last year's production, and its second largest crop on record. In North America, a somewhat lower output in Cuba probably will reduce total production in this area. The Dominican Republic and Mexico should have crops about equal to last year's. South America's production is expected to increase, aided by larger outputs in Argentina, Colombia, and Venezuela. Production in Asia and Oceania is forecast to rise slightly, with increased output in the Philippines and Turkey, which should offset the decrease in the Indian crop.

The production of noncentrifugal sugar is forecast at 10.7 million short tons in 1971-72, up slightly from last year. Colombia and Thailand should have increased production, offsetting lower production in India. In some countries, increases or decreases in noncentrifugal sugar production are influenced by changes in prices for centrifugal sugar.

World production of industrial molasses in 1971-72 should slightly exceed last year's output, setting a new world record. Western and Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia, and Oceania all are expected to have increased molasses output this year.

#### Notes on Selected Countries

##### North and South America

Argentina. Sugar production in the 1971-72 crop year did not meet the goal of 1.2 million short tons set by the Government. Output is expected to be up only about 1 percent from 1970-71. Several factors contributed to this. Excessive rain during the growing season delayed maturity of the cane, sucrose yield was reduced, and frost damaged the cane in the northern provinces of Salta and Jujuy. Despite a drop in the direct consumption of sugar, caused by a rise in prices, increased use by industry is expected to offset any decline in domestic consumption.

Brazil. Production in 1971-72 currently is forecast slightly lower than 1970-71. Preliminary surveys made by the Sugar Institute indicate that dry weather in the northeastern part of the country has reduced cane production, lowering authorized sugar output for that area by about 2 million bags. The Institute has therefore authorized the production of an additional 1.75 million bags in the Central-Southern region to offset the northeast's reduced output. Brazil's total authorized sugar production for 1971-72 is 85 million bags.

Effective September 1, 1971, the Monetary Council approved a uniform pricing system for sugar and sugarcane in all parts of Brazil. The new system replaces the previous dual price system that existed between the Central-Southern and the North-Northeastern sugar producing areas. The basic provisions of the new pricing policy are: (1) producer prices for sugar and sugarcane will be uniform throughout the country; (2) the subsidy costs of the program will be by direct subsidy, with resources coming from the Special Export Fund; and (3) the subsidy paid will be at the full amount of the announced rate during the 1971-72 and 1972-73 sugar marketing years. The rate will be eliminated gradually, beginning with a reduction of 5 percent in the 1973-74 marketing year and continuing with a percentage reduction of 10, 15, 20, 25, and 25 in the following years.

Canada. For 1971-72, the area of sugar beets harvested is 17 percent higher than the previous year. From this area, an estimated 1.1 million tons of sugar beets are to be produced. The production of refined sugar is expected to total 140,000 tons, or 22 percent more than the previous year. This output should supply 12 to 15 percent of the sugar consumed in Canada this year.

Colombia. Centrifugal sugar production in 1971-72 is expected to be about 8 percent higher than 1970-71, but only 5 percent above 1969-70 output. Lower production in 1970-71 was caused primarily by the diversion of sugarcane from sugar to panela (low-grade brown sugar) production, because of better panela prices. In 1971-72, if centrifugal sugar prices are increased as expected, the price of sugar at the mills will be closer to that of panela, thus halting to some extent the diversion of raw sugar to panela. Also, increased yields and better cultural practices will help to raise this year's production. Domestic consumption, which is increasing at a rate of slightly more than 3 percent annually, is forecast at 650,000 tons.

The Colombian sugar industry expects that the price of sugar at the mill, currently 90 pesos per 50-kilo bag, will be increased at least 25 pesos per bag by the end of 1971. An increase in the price of sugar will give the industry additional income to expand production and improve cultural practices. Already, expansion of the sugar land is underway. This expansion will add about 49,420 acres to Colombia's total seeded area and could increase total sugar output to about 1.2 million tons by 1975. This land expansion is taking place in areas north of the Cauca Valley. In the Cauca Valley, which has 234,745 acres seeded to sugarcane, production will be increased by technical changes in the fields and mills.

Dominican Republic. The production of centrifugal sugar in 1971-72 will be about the same as the record level of 1970-71. The government hopes to stabilize output at about 1.2 million short tons annually and maintain the area planted in sugarcane at around 600,000 acres. A major problem in the past several years has been excessive stocks. In 1972, it is expected that an excess of 1 million tons of sugar will be available for export. The Dominican Republic hopes to sell 700,000 tons of sugar to the United States in 1972 and 300,000 on the world market. To maintain production at the present level, exports must be expanded. The Dominican Republic hopes to obtain a higher quota under the International Sugar Agreement.

Ecuador. Sugar output in 1971-72 is estimated at 10 percent above the record crop of 1970-71. Growing conditions for cane have been good in the Guayas basin and the mills are expecting a high extraction rate. The area planted in cane has been increased by 8,000 acres over last year. Domestic consumption of granulated white sugar in 1971-72 is estimated at 175,000 tons or 53 pounds per capita. With the high rate of population growth in Ecuador, the sugar industry expects consumption to increase 5 to 10 percent annually.

The Government of Ecuador, through the National Sugar Commission, regulates sugar exports and in 1971, for the first time, the U. S. quota was distributed among all the sugar mills. The government has authorized the establishment of a new mill which will have a capacity of 5,000 tons of cane daily. It is located in Taura which is about 12 miles northeast of Guayaquil in the Province of Guayas.

El Salvador. The production of centrifugal sugar will continue its upward trend in 1971-72. The area to be harvested this year is about 52,000 acres and is likely to stabilize at this level for the next several years. Present production is considerably above domestic needs and the U. S. quota, and there is less incentive to expand in view of the uncertainties connected with export sales. Nevertheless, because of a large increase in stocks last year, El Salvador will have to make a greater effort to sell on the world market.

Peru. Sugar production in 1971-72 is forecast at the same level as the record output of 1970-71. Last year's success was credited to an increase in the area planted, favorable weather conditions, an abundant supply of irrigation water, and increased yields of sugarcane and sugar. All of Peru's 14 sugar estates have been made into cooperatives and turned over to the workers. Future plans of the Peruvian sugar industry are to increase the domestic consumption of sugar (mostly by industry), improve and increase the use of sugarcane byproducts, and increase exports of paper, cardboard, and brown sugar cake.

Nicaragua. The output of centrifugal sugar is currently forecast at about 4 percent below 1970-71 production, because of abnormally dry weather in mid-1971. As sugar production in the past several years has been exceeding domestic consumption and export requirements, there has been a buildup in stocks. The sugar industry says that there will be no increase in acreage planted to sugarcane until the current surplus situation can be studied.

Honduras. Sugar production in 1971-72 is forecast to again increase, because of larger cane acreage. Honduras will have no problem in meeting domestic and export sugar requirements in 1972. Efforts to increase the domestic consumption of sugar will continue. One major sugar mill has built five training centers which offer free courses for housewives on how to make cookies, pastries, candies, and other items using sugar.

Guatemala. Sugar production in 1971-72 is forecast 7 percent higher than last year's output because of an increase in area harvested. Domestic consumption will continue its upward trend. Improvements in both the internal market for sugar and the market in the CACM (Central American Common Market) for candies and other products using sugar have contributed to the 8-percent yearly increase in consumption.

Venezuela. Sugar production in 1971-72 is forecast 22 percent higher than output in 1970-71. The construction of a new sugar mill soon will begin in the State of Yaracuy, with production starting in 1973. Currently, there are 15 sugar mills; 6 owned by government, 7 privately owned, and 2 with joint public and private ownership. The addition of the new mill significantly increases Venezuela's milling capacity. By 1975, Venezuela will have a capacity to produce about 1 million short tons of sugar annually. In the past decade, Venezuelan sugar consumption has increased at a rate of 5 to 6 percent annually.

#### Asia and Oceania

Australia. Sugar production is forecast 4 percent higher in 1971-72 than during 1970-71. This will depend, of course, on the weather and allowable stocks under the International Sugar Agreement. Weather conditions have been favorable lately, especially in some areas where the maturing cane showed the effects of prolonged drought. The sugar industry is preparing a formal request for an increase in the fixed price of sugar on the local market; the last rise was in 1967. Domestic sugar consumption is expected to be about 768,320 tons in 1971-72. Per capita consumption is about 111 pounds per year.

Pakistan. Sugarcane area during 1971-72 is unofficially estimated at 1.9 million acres, with an expected harvest of 32 million tons of cane. The sugarcane crop was damaged by insects (Pyrilla), severe frost, and untimely rains in the Northwestern Frontier Province. The crop in Punjab is expected to be average because of widespread rains during July and August. In Sind Province, a shortage of irrigation water during the sowing period had some effect on the crop. Nevertheless, the production of centrifugal sugar in 1971-72 is forecast at 3 percent above the previous year's output.

The government's policy to expand and protect the sugar industry, on one hand, and to safeguard the interests of sugarcane growers and consumers on the other, continues. In the past 2 years, the sugar industry has shown significant improvement through increased production of refined sugar; a reduction of market prices; and, for the first time, exports. (Pakistan recently entered the sugar export market.)

China, Rep. of (Taiwan). Because of a decline in the area harvested, centrifugal sugar production in 1971-72 is forecast about 6 percent lower than the previous year. In 1970-71, increasing domestic demand and higher prices on the world market caused Taiwan's sugar production to increase considerably over the low output of 1969-70. Nevertheless, the generally low price of sugar on the world market has caused the Taiwan Sugar Company, a government owned enterprise, to exert some effort toward diversification.

India. The area planted to sugarcane for 1971-72 sugar production is reported to be lower than that planted in 1970-71. Partly because of dry weather at sowing time, but primarily because of low cane prices during the last two seasons, some farmers have shifted to more profitable crops. Recent floods in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and drought in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Mysore also have adversely affected the standing cane crop. Thus, the production of centrifugal sugar in 1971-72 is forecast 10 percent lower than the preceding year, which was lower than the record output of 1969-70. Another factor which contributed to lower sugar production has been the diversion of sugarcane to gur and khandsari. Domestic per capita consumption of India's three types of sugar is estimated at 31 pounds in 1970-71. The internal demand for sugar continues to increase because of rapid population growth and rising personal incomes.

On May 25, 1971, the government announced a new sugar policy which removed most price, distribution, and movement controls on mill sugar. Official controls remain on the quantities of sugar released from the mills to wholesalers in order to ensure the availability of adequate supplies throughout the year and to maintain reasonable and stable prices.

Philippines. The Sugar Quota Administration forecasts 1971-72 production about 7 percent higher than 1970-71 when output set a record. Two new mills started operating during the 1970-71 crop year, bringing the total number of operating mills to 35. Domestic consumption of centrifugal sugar during 1970-71 was estimated at 750,000 short tons, up 18 percent from the previous year's low level of 635,000 tons. The rise in consumption is a result of a decline in domestic sugar prices which encouraged commercial users to increase their sugar consumption. Consumption in 1971-72 is forecast at 780,000 tons.

There are no new programs being considered to expand the Philippine sugar industry. The main emphasis this year will be to improve production efficiency. The Sugar Quota Board recently announced its policy for allocating the 1972 sugar crop; 70 percent will be earmarked for export and the remainder for domestic consumption.

Iran. Total sugar production, both beet and cane, in 1971-72 is forecast about 3 percent above output in 1970-71. With a steady increase in production, imports are expected to decline. Current plans are to increase sugar-beet and sugarcane acreage in order to make Iran self-sufficient. There are 31 sugar-beet factories. Construction of new beet factories is not expected, but the capacity of existing facilities is to be expanded.

Turkey. With an increase of about 28 percent in sugar-beet acreage, sugar production is expected to set a record in 1971-72, increasing 40 percent over last year. Weather conditions have been favorable and the beets have a relatively high sugar content. Domestic consumption continues to increase at a rate of 6 percent. The Turkish Government's policy is to be self-sufficient in sugar.

Spain. Sugar production in 1971-72 is forecast at 11 percent above 1970-71. This increase was attained despite a decline in sugar-beet acreage harvested. The short harvest was caused by heavy rains in many sections of the country, particularly in Andalusia. A total of 58 sugar mills are currently operating in Spain. Of these, 46 process sugar beets and 12 sugarcane. In 1970-71, a new mill was opened at Jedula (Cadiz). Domestic consumption is not expected to increase very much this year, mainly because of a reduction in industrial use. Since the latter part of September, sugar imports from Cuba have been suspended.

United Kingdom. At the present time, sugar production in 1971-72 is expected to increase over last year. Beets tested in early field sampling indicated a somewhat lower sugar content than those of the previous year, but this will be offset by an increase in the total beet crop. Domestic consumption continues to remain static. The policy of the British Sugar Corporation is to reduce the number of beet processing plants by building larger ones. The Corporation has decided to close the only sugar-beet processing factory in Scotland, and, at the end of the 1973 season, to close the factory at Selby in Yorkshire. One of the factories at Norfolk, which has just reopened after being rebuilt, will have a 7,000-ton-per-day capacity, making it the corporation's largest single processing plant.

With the probable entry of the United Kingdom into the European Community (EC), the sugar industry is expected to undergo some significant changes. It appears that Commonwealth sugar from less developed countries will continue to have access to the U.K. market but the Australian quota under the present Commonwealth Sugar Agreement may be abolished. Therefore, the Australian quota of some 335,000 long tons of sugar may be filled by the United Kingdom and EC beet growers when the Agreement expires in 1974.

Yugoslavia. Centrifugal sugar production is forecast up 10 percent in 1971-72 over the previous year's output. While the area harvested remained the same as last year's, this year's beet crop had a higher sugar content. On September 2, 1971, the Yugoslav Government authorized an increase in wholesale and retail sugar prices of about 36 to 43 percent, depending on the type. The acreage and production of sugar beets would have been higher if the new purchase prices for beets had been announced prior to, or during, the planting season. The rise in support prices this year is expected to be reflected in increased acreage next spring. The consumption of sugar is expected to increase slightly in 1971-72 and will be used mainly by the canned fruit industry.

France. The production of centrifugal sugar is forecast to increase in 1971-72, primarily because of a larger area planted to sugar beets than in the previous year. The sugar content of this year's beet harvest is reported to be lower than that of last year as a result of disease and unfavorable weather.

Germany, West. A moderate expansion in acreage and large beet yields combined with high sugar content, probably will result in record sugar production in 1971-72. Sugar imports in 1971-72 are predicted to be about half the quantity of last year. A substantial rise in domestic consumption during 1970-71 was reflected in increased sales to the food and beverage industries. No further increase in consumption is forecast for this year.

Italy. Centrifugal sugar production in 1971-72 is expected to be about 8 percent lower than in 1970-71. When the sugar beets were seeded and germination began, weather conditions were favorable. However, during July-September 1971, extremely serious drought conditions existed. As a result, the quantity of sugar beets was off considerably, but because of the dry conditions, disease was not a problem as it has been in past years. Offsetting the lower beet production was a higher sugar content compared with last year. Domestic sugar consumption continues to increase. According to the sugar industry, as the Italian population continues to increase, so will the utilization of sugar by the food and beverage industries. Per capita consumption of sugar in 1971 is estimated at 60 pounds annually.

In July 1971, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture established an "International Sugar Committee." The responsibilities of this Committee are: (1) to study problems stemming from EC marketing regulations and to develop proposals aimed at resolving them, (2) to review the technical, economic, and social requirements of plans aimed at restructuring sugar-beet farms and sugar mills, and to recommend proposals for their realization, and (3) to discuss sugar-beet and sugar problems individually or collectively, with growers' and processors' representatives.

Netherlands. Although the area planted in sugar beets was lower in 1971-72, favorable weather conditions stimulated the growth of the beets and a record crop is expected. From this harvest, record sugar production is forecast at 13 percent above last year's output. The decreasing use of denatured sugar for animal feed caused sugar imports to drop substantially in 1970-71. The price of sugar has been too high in relation to other energy sources. The human consumption of sugar continues to increase, mainly because of expanding use in the soft-drink industry. Per capita consumption is about 100 pounds annually.

Denmark. Because of improved export possibilities and increased domestic sales, the Danish sugar industry raised its goal for refined sugar production in 1971-72. The area planted in sugar beets was enlarged this year. Centrifugal sugar production is forecast 16 percent higher than last year because of generally favorable weather conditions and higher yields. Domestic consumption of sugar continues to increase gradually.

Africa

South Africa. Favorable weather conditions resulted in a forecast for the largest output on record of centrifugal sugar in 1971-72. Because of increased demand for sugar on the domestic market, the South African sugar industry is looking for ways to expand production. Studies are being made to determine the amount of additional land that should be put in sugarcane production. The Minister of Agriculture has allowed about 400 additional acres of cane for the Malelane Factory in the Eastern Transvaal. For 1971-72, the government has not put any limitation on sugar production.

## Molasses Production

Argentina. Molasses production in 1971-72 is currently estimated to be 14 percent higher than that of last year. Practically all molasses produced is made into alcohol. Argentina does not import or export molasses.

Canada. The production of molasses continues its downward trend. As a result, molasses imports are trending upward. Canada's major sources of supply are Trinidad and Tobago, the Dominican Republic, and the United States. Most of the molasses consumed in Canada is for animal feed.

Dominican Republic. The production and export of molasses in 1971-72 will remain about the same as last year. Consumption is expected to increase by 25 percent over 1970-71, primarily because of increased use by industry.

Italy. Molasses production in 1971-72 is expected to be at its lowest level since 1964-65. Molasses imports are forecast at record levels, exceeding 1970-71 imports by about 4 percent. The major suppliers were Greece, France, Cuba, and Egypt. In Italy, there has been an increasing demand for molasses for livestock feeding and by industry to manufacture synthetic products.

Netherlands. Although molasses production is increasing, imports have been stepped up in recent years because of increased use by the feed industry. Puerto Rico is a large supplier of cane molasses, but Cuba and Brazil remain the most important suppliers.

Philippines. The production of molasses in 1971-72 is forecast at 7 percent above 1970-71. Lower prices and increased utilization by the feed industry resulted in a sharp rise in consumption during 1970-71. A further increase in domestic use is expected in 1971-72. Molasses exports are estimated to be up 4 percent in 1971-72.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72<sup>2/</sup>

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
ANTIGUA.....	17	1	0	5	12	9
BAHAMAS.....	0	0	15	25	0	25
BARBADOS.....	206	178	156	174	151	134
BRITISH HONDURAS.....	44	71	58	75	69	72
CANADA.....	157	149	149	148	116	141
COSTA RICA.....	116	140	144	166	171	185
CUBA.....	5,272	5,500	5,200	9,430	6,500	6,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	799	735	975	1,118	1,200	1,200
EL SALVADOR.....	105	149	120	129	175	187
GUADELOUPE.....	183	155	164	176	166	132
GUATEMALA.....	166	167	191	203	225	241
HAITI.....	66	56	60	66	75	70
HONDURAS.....	37	60	61	58	67	75
JAMAICA AND O.E.P.....	541	498	429	414	448	400
MARTINIQUE.....	72	41	35	30	31	33
MEXICO.....	2,249	2,520	2,765	2,587	2,746	2,600
NICARAGUA.....	103	117	138	155	187	180
PANAMA.....	52	75	82	81	83	80
ST. KITTS.....	44	39	39	30	27	39
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	250	268	266	242	239	269
US-CONTINENTAL(BEET).....	2,939	2,694	3,510	3,325	3,350	3,250
US-CONTINENTAL(CANE).....	1,101	1,457	1,214	1,071	1,252	1,250
US-HAWAII.....	1,185	1,232	1,180	1,162	1,200	1,175
US-PUERTO RICO.....	915	645	483	460	315	325
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	8	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>16,627</b>	<b>16,947</b>	<b>17,434</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>18,805</b>	<b>18,042</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
ARGENTINA.....	1,126	844	1,006	1,059	1,061	1,075
BOLIVIA.....	88	112	125	125	90	130
BRAZIL.....	4,296	4,922	4,804	5,063	5,987	5,959
CHILE.....	119	178	207	210	247	212
COLOMBIA.....	491	701	740	774	758	816
ECUADOR.....	191	205	240	230	250	275
GUYANA.....	340	355	408	348	426	400
PARAGUAY.....	44	43	46	53	80	88
PERU.....	873	848	716	870	942	942
SURINAM.....	16	19	19	16	15	15
URUGUAY.....	67	37	71	49	72	75
VENEZUELA.....	395	383	407	467	478	584
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,046</b>	<b>8,647</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>9,264</b>	<b>10,406</b>	<b>10,571</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>						
AUSTRIA.....	332	331	322	350	358	325
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	469	633	646	757	675	860
DENMARK.....	368	363	375	335	321	373
FINLAND.....	52	70	55	60	60	65
FRANCE.....	2,243	1,905	2,623	2,974	2,971	3,355
GERMANY WEST.....	2,001	2,271	2,177	2,280	2,264	2,426
GREECE.....	79	133	105	161	206	180
IRELAND.....	144	166	178	162	165	180
ITALY.....	1,222	1,848	1,422	1,526	1,320	1,208
NETHERLANDS.....	592	828	793	845	786	887
PORTUGAL (except Madeira).....	19	23	25	25	25	20
SPAIN.....	571	692	815	876	875	970
SWEDEN.....	256	283	321	228	241	300
SWITZERLAND.....	51	83	73	72	69	84
UNITED KINGDOM.....	986	1,075	1,075	1,033	1,086	1,132
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>9,384</b>	<b>10,704</b>	<b>11,005</b>	<b>11,684</b>	<b>11,422</b>	<b>12,365</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>						
ALBANIA.....	14	17	17	18	19	16
BULGARIA.....	244	338	200	225	250	275
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	1,098	1,000	1,005	800	850	850
GERMANY EAST.....	797	610	600	575	550	570
HUNGARY.....	509	495	480	500	300	350
POLAND.....	1,697	2,109	1,880	1,683	1,659	1,548
ROMANIA.....	423	500	450	500	420	490
YUGOSLAVIA.....	415	540	433	545	424	467
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>5,197</b>	<b>5,609</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>4,566</b>
<b>TOTAL EUROPE:.....</b>	<b>14,581</b>	<b>16,313</b>	<b>16,070</b>	<b>16,530</b>	<b>15,894</b>	<b>16,931</b>
<b>TOTAL U.S.S.R. ....</b>	<b>9,070</b>	<b>11,503</b>	<b>11,111</b>	<b>9,755</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,500</b>
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
CONGO-KINSHASA.....	39	40	43	45	50	50
ETHIOPIA.....	75	74	73	85	90	100
KENYA.....	45	71	114	138	143	140
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	118	118	115	110	115	127
MAURITIUS.....	680	658	737	635	683	725
MOZAMBIQUE.....	197	236	276	300	310	300
REUNION.....	246	260	295	275	230	270
RHODESIA.....	197	150	132	150	165	165
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF <sup>3/</sup> .....	1,330	2,009	1,659	1,788	1,542	1,918
SWAZILAND.....	117	165	170	173	180	170
TANZANIA.....	71	90	95	100	110	110
UAR-EGYPT.....	422	455	425	450	450	500
UGANDA.....	144	165	173	163	165	160
UTHER AFRICA <sup>4/</sup> .....	284	464	563	598	647	658
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>4,955</b>	<b>4,870</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>5,593</b>

## CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 2/
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
<b>ASIA:</b>						
BURMA.....	77	90	90	100	125	125
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	1,456	2,060	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,500
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	991	975	834	678	918	860
INDIA. <sup>3/</sup> .....	3,657	3,092	4,640	5,520	5,092	4,600
INDONESIA.....	675	716	775	835	800	750
IRAN.....	253	504	568	613	677	694
JAPAN.....	318	427	457	462	502	455
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	199	243	265	275	238	150
PAKISTAN.....	371	389	558	767	758	779
PHILIPPINES.....	1,729	1,759	1,760	2,124	2,280	2,440
THAILAND.....	260	264	370	492	665	735
TURKEY.....	661	872	778	600	709	995
OTHER ASIA. <sup>4/</sup> .....	128	119	115	128	126	130
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>10,777</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>13,413</b>	<b>14,794</b>	<b>15,190</b>	<b>15,213</b>
<b>OCEANIA:</b>						
AUSTRALIA.....	2,153	2,556	2,694	2,314	2,614	2,709
FIJI.....	343	441	448	347	400	420
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>3,129</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>	<b>65,563</b>	<b>72,812</b>	<b>75,026</b>	<b>79,311</b>	<b>78,689</b>	<b>79,809</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Years shown are crop year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, or later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Prior to 1962/63 crop year included Swaziland. <sup>4/</sup> Other Africa includes Afars-Issas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia. <sup>5/</sup> Includes khandaari. <sup>6/</sup> Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Ceyloo, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam and Syria.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR:<sup>1/</sup> PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72 2/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 2/
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
COSTA RICA.....	44	44	45	45	46	46
EL SALVADOR.....	26	29	25	30	14	14
GUATEMALA.....	36	53	53	50	55	50
MEXICO.....	132	127	127	127	127	125
NICARAGUA.....	21	20	11	13	14	13
PANAMA.....	5	4	3	3	2	2
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
COLOMBIA.....	706	739	728	739	772	805
ECUADOR.....	39	44	44	44	45	45
PERU.....	18	14	13	14	14	14
VENEZUELA.....	41	42	42	42	40	42
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>904</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>						
BURMA.....	162	160	160	160	160	160
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	580	800	800	800	800	800
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	27	21	35	26	29	29
INDIA.....	5,630	4,960	5,063	6,614	7,165	7,000
INDONESIA.....	330	330	330	340	340	325
JAPAN.....	15	8	6	6	4	3
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	14	15	15	15	15	15
PAKISTAN.....	656	765	750	784	784	795
PHILIPPINES.....	59	63	65	66	65	68
THAILAND.....	164	198	215	231	198	386
VIETNAM, SOUTH.....	39	18	9	10	10	10
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,647</b>	<b>7,338</b>	<b>8,443</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>9,591</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,715</b>	<b>8,454</b>	<b>9,534</b>	<b>10,159</b>	<b>10,694</b>	<b>10,745</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. <sup>2/</sup> Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, or later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. <sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
CANADA.....	63	65	63	63	56	54
COSTA RICA.....	26	37	43	48	52	58
CUBA.....	1,109	1,120	1,100	1,800	1,500	1,350
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	268	205	300	339	373	373
EL SALVADOR.....	32	50	41	42	56	58
GUATEMALA.....	45	52	58	60	69	75
HAITI.....	20	16	18	20	21	20
JAMAICA AND DEP.....	178	166	166	152	163	160
MEXICO.....	842	919	1,052	938	1,050	1,000
NICARAGUA.....	32	32	50	56	80	78
PANAMA.....	26	27	34	37	38	38
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	87	81	96	102	85	83
UNITED STATES.....	1,502	1,535	1,607	1,520	1,600	1,550
US-HAWAII.....	309	333	308	300	300	285
US-PUERTO RICO.....	323	257	228	225	250	240
OTHER NORTH AMERICA.....	191	187	170	185	200	200
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>5,054</b>	<b>5,082</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>5,893</b>	<b>5,622</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
ARGENTINA.....	417	288	300	327	358	368
BRAZIL.....	1,359	1,468	1,432	1,500	1,720	1,600
CHILE.....	21	35	40	59	53	45
COLOMBIA.....	112	170	179	187	184	196
ECUADOR.....	50	43	49	54	60	71
GUYANA.....	126	134	154	138	169	160
PERU.....	259	261	241	260	280	290
URUGUAY.....	22	15	26	18	22	22
VENEZUELA.....	146	170	132	194	220	247
OTHER SOUTH AMERICA.....	112	142	135	130	130	150
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>3,149</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE:</b>						
AUSTRIA.....	74	70	66	83	70	64
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG.....	96	137	156	160	147	190
DENMARK.....	78	95	102	102	84	103
FINLAND.....	20	33	33	28	30	30
FRANCE.....	491	433	549	732	693	739
GERMANY WEST.....	467	517	539	550	511	550
GREECE.....	24	39	33	49	75	65
IRELAND.....	31	34	36	35	35	41
ITALY.....	367	557	468	410	432	365
NETHERLANDS.....	122	218	205	220	200	240
SPAIN.....	173	214	199	246	260	270
SWEDEN.....	61	68	87	81	73	83
SWITZERLAND.....	12	15	15	15	15	15
UNITED KINGDOM.....	280	333	328	293	320	325
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>3,071</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE:</b>						
HUNGARY.....	152	152	154	165	110	105
POLAND.....	430	521	553	414	457	382
ROMANIA.....	115	130	118	125	120	140
YUGOSLAVIA.....	90	184	145	182	147	150
OTHER EASTERN EUROPE.....	540	480	450	450	450	500
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>1,277</b>
<b>TOTAL EUROPE:.....</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>4,246</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>4,348</b>
<b>TOTAL U.S.S.R.....</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,400</b>
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
ANGOLA.....	16	18	17	18	19	20
MAURITIUS.....	134	154	133	156	130	153
MOZAMBIQUE.....	61	60	80	90	110	105
SOUTH AFRICA, REP DF.....	327	454	372	473	410	433
UAR-EGYPT 1/.....	173	160	180	175	175	180
OTHER AFRICA.....	323	347	375	400	425	450
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,335</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>						
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	225	258	211	175	289	200
INDIA.....	942	800	1,200	2,000	1,800	1,800
INDONESIA.....	184	195	200	200	204	210
IRAN.....	51	99	119	162	184	190
JAPAN.....	40	39	39	38	37	35
PHILIPPINES.....	478	503	567	810	890	950
THAILAND.....	163	148	265	304	336	250
TURKEY.....	140	194	168	126	157	215
OTHER ASIA.....	554	680	700	800	800	825
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>4,615</b>	<b>4,647</b>	<b>4,675</b>
<b>OCEANIA:</b>						
AUSTRALIA.....	406	433	461	440	495	498
FIJI.....	75	85	100	70	85	90
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>588</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>	<b>17,803</b>	<b>19,140</b>	<b>20,652</b>	<b>22,736</b>	<b>23,064</b>	<b>23,117</b>

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. 2/Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading.  
3/ Includes hi-test molasses. 4/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

SUGARCANE: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65,  
crop-years 1970-71 and 1971-72

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1960-61	through 1970-71	Average	1960-61	through 1970-71	Average	1960-61	through 1970-71
	1964-65	1970-71	2/	1964-65	1970-71	2/	1964-65	1970-71	2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	1,000 m.tons	1,000 m.tons	1,000 m.tons
North America:									
North									
United States	426	507	567	23.8	26.5	28.1	10,163	13,428	15,953
Florida and Louisiana	112	115	114	79.9	90.0	86.7	8,954	10,352	9,887
Hawaii	315	153	133	29.0	27.2	27.3	9,133	4,156	3,629
Puerto Rico									
Central									
Costa Rica 3/	64	56	56	12.9	31.5	33.2	825	1,764	1,860
El Salvador	23	48	52	27.5	32.0	32.7	632	1,538	1,700
Guatemala	65	72	75	NA	28.4	30.7	NA	2,047	2,305
Mexico 3/	809	1,030	1,030	22.6	25.2	25.1	18,253	25,985	25,900
Nicaragua 3/	60	77	75	20.4	23.9	24.2	1,224	1,842	1,817
Panama	47	45	49	13.6	18.5	18.9	640	835	925
Caribbean									
Barbados	42	49	49	37.0	25.1	20.7	1,556	1,231	1,016
Dominican Republic	444	370	370	16.8	25.0	25.0	7,453	9,253	9,253
Guadeloupe	67	52	74	27.1	32.9	18.9	1,816	1,711	1,400
Jamaica	170	155	155	26.0	27.5	27.5	4,414	4,268	4,268
Martinique	30	15	15	29.5	26.8	27.3	885	402	410
Trinidad and Tobago	96	95	95	24.6	24.7	26.7	2,358	2,348	2,540
Total	2,770	2,839	2,909	24.6	28.6	28.5	68,306	81,160	82,863
South America:									
Argentina	539	494	504	19.8	18.8	19.8	10,659	9,278	10,000
Brazil	3,556	2,384	2,375	17.3	20.1	20.0	61,419	48,000	47,500
Guyana	91	134	130	33.8	32.5	33.1	3,079	4,359	4,300
Paraguay	62	64	67	12.7	13.3	14.5	789	850	973
Peru	118	119	119	62.1	67.2	67.2	7,325	8,000	8,000
Uruguay	10	12	15	12.7	13.2	10.7	127	159	160
Venezuela	108	146	150	33.4	30.2	30.2	3,604	4,416	4,530
Total	4,484	3,353	3,360	19.4	22.4	22.5	87,002	75,062	75,463
Africa:									
Mauritius	200	215	215	22.4	23.8	23.8	4,478	5,120	5,120
South Africa, Rep. of	283	456	460	33.3	31.5	26.4	9,431	14,350	12,144
Total	483	671	675	28.8	29.0	25.6	13,909	19,470	17,264
Asia:									
India 3/	5,844	6,565	5,900	16.2	19.6	19.6	94,803	128,769	115,800
Japan	20	30	27	28.5	22.3	22.8	571	668	616
Pakistan 3/	1,476	1,824	1,880	14.4	17.2	16.9	21,206	31,472	31,800
Philippines	758	1,033	1,080	18.3	23.0	23.0	13,876	23,760	24,850
Thailand	423	312	318	10.5	17.9	18.1	4,461	5,600	5,750
Total	8,521	9,764	9,205	15.8	19.5	19.4	134,917	190,269	178,816
Oceania:									
Australia	400	546	540	29.8	31.8	32.0	11,928	17,363	17,275
Grand total	16,658	17,173	16,689	19.0	22.3	22.3	316,062	383,324	371,681

1/ Quantity processed.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes acreage and production for noncentrifugal sugar.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1960-61, through 1964-65, crop years 1970-71 and 1971-72

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production 1/							
	Average		1960-61	Average		1960-61	Average		1960-61	Average		1970-71	Average	
	1964-65	1970-71	1971-72 2/	through	1964-65	1970-71	1971-72 2/	through	1964-65	1970-71	1971-72 2/	through	1964-65	1971-72 2/
North America:	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	1,000 m.tons	1,000 m.tons	1,000 m.tons					
Canada.....	90	69	81	11.9	13.3	13.4	1,071	917	1,085					
United States.....	1,153	1,339	1,450	15.6	19.7	17.6	17,979	23,894	23,151					
Total.....	1,243	1,408	1,531	15.3	19.3	17.4	19,050	24,811	24,236					
South America:														
Chile.....	35	100	94	15.5	16.3	13.2	541	1,635	1,243					
Uruguay.....	31	37	39	9.6	13.9	11.4	297	513	445					
Total.....	66	137	133	12.7	15.7	12.7	838	2,148	1,688					
Europe:														
Austria.....	108	108	96	16.3	18.0	18.2	1,756	1,947	1,750					
Belgium.....	151	222	227	17.5	22.7	18.5	2,637	5,038	4,200					
Denmark.....	142	116	126	15.3	16.3	17.8	2,177	1,892	2,240					
Finland.....	44	37	43	9.5	11.9	10.6	417	442	455					
France.....	956	936	981	14.9	17.3	18.3	14,264	16,200	18,000					
Germany, West.....	734	768	786	15.7	17.4	17.8	11,515	13,356	13,968					
Ireland.....	78	62	72	11.8	15.8	16.5	922	982	1,190					
Italy.....	573	697	647	13.1	13.7	13.0	7,533	9,557	8,400					
Netherlands.....	200	258	253	18.4	18.4	21.7	3,675	4,739	5,500					
Spain.....	357	536	531	10.0	10.1	10.6	3,583	5,415	5,630					
Sweden.....	114	94	99	14.3	16.6	18.4	1,630	1,560	1,825					
Switzerland.....	15	22	22	17.1	17.2	20.4	256	379	450					
United Kingdom.....	431	463	470	14.1	13.8	14.6	6,083	6,413	6,855					
Total West Europe.....	3,903	4,319	4,353	14.5	15.7	16.2	56,448	67,920	70,463					
Bulgaria.....	175	160	160	8.5	11.0	11.6	1,490	1,754	1,850					
Czechoslovakia.....	620	435	432	11.8	13.8	13.4	7,313	6,000	5,800					
Germany, East.....	560	395	370	10.2	11.1	10.1	5,729	4,400	3,750					
Hungary.....	316	185	183	9.7	11.4	12.0	3,073	2,113	2,200					
Poland.....	1,020	978	964	10.8	12.6	10.7	11,025	12,346	10,335					
Romania.....	442	477	494	6.5	6.6	7.9	2,891	3,140	3,900					
Yugoslavia.....	205	210	210	11.1	14.0	14.3	2,278	2,948	3,005					
Total East Europe.....	3,338	2,840	2,813	10.2	11.5	11.0	33,799	32,701	30,840					
Total Europe.....	7,241	7,159	7,166	12.5	14.0	14.1	90,247	100,621	101,303					
USSR.....	8,495	8,206	8,326	6.5	10.0	9.8	55,527	82,000	82,000					
Asia:														
Japan.....	116	133	133	9.7	17.5	16.3	1,132	2,324	2,170					
Turkey.....	388	304	390	9.3	14.0	14.9	3,596	4,254	5,800					
Total.....	504	437	523	9.4	15.0	15.2	4,728	6,578	7,970					
Grand total.....	17,549	17,347	17,679	9.7	12.5	12.3	170,390	216,158	217,197					

1/ Quantity processed.  
2/ Preliminary.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 2/
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
ANTIGUA.....	15	1	0	5	11	8
BAHAMAS.....	0	0	14	23	0	23
BARRAOS.....	187	161	142	156	137	122
BRITISH HONOURAS.....	40	64	53	68	63	65
CANADA.....	143	135	135	134	105	128
COSTA RICA.....	105	127	131	151	155	168
CURA.....	4,783	4,990	4,717	8,528	5,897	5,443
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	725	667	885	1,014	1,089	1,089
EL SALVADOR.....	95	135	109	117	159	170
GUADELOUPE.....	166	141	149	160	151	120
GUATEMALA.....	151	152	173	18 <sup>b</sup>	204	219
HAITI.....	60	51	54	60	68	64
HONDURAS.....	34	54	55	53	61	68
JAMAICA AND OEP.....	490	452	389	376	406	363
MARTINIQUE.....	65	37	32	27	28	30
MEXICO.....	2,040	2,286	2,508	2,347	2,491	2,359
NICARAGUA.....	93	106	125	141	17 <sup>b</sup>	163
PANAMA.....	47	68	74	73	75	73
ST KITTS.....	40	35	35	27	24	35
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	227	243	241	220	217	244
US-CONTINENTAL (BEET).....	2,666	2,444	3,184	3,016	3,039	2,948
US-CONTINENTAL (CAVE).....	998	1,322	1,101	972	1,134	1,134
US-HAWAII.....	1,075	1,118	1,070	1,054	1,089	1,066
US-PUERTO RICO.....	830	585	438	417	286	295
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	7	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>15,084</b>	<b>15,374</b>	<b>15,816</b>	<b>19,323</b>	<b>17,060</b>	<b>16,395</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
ARGENTINA.....	1,021	766	913	961	963	975
BOLIVIA.....	80	102	113	113	82	118
BRAZIL.....	3,897	4,465	4,358	4,593	5,431	5,405
CHILE.....	108	161	188	191	224	192
COLOMBIA.....	445	636	671	702	689	740
ECUADOR.....	174	186	214	209	227	249
GUYANA.....	309	322	370	316	384	363
PARAGUAY.....	40	39	42	48	73	80
PERU.....	792	769	650	789	856	855
SURINAM.....	15	17	17	15	14	14
URUGUAY.....	61	34	64	44	65	68
VENEZUELA.....	358	347	369	424	434	530
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,845</b>	<b>7,973</b>	<b>8,404</b>	<b>9,446</b>	<b>9,590</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE:</b>						
AUSTRIA.....	301	300	292	318	325	295
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	425	574	586	687	612	780
DENMARK.....	334	329	340	304	291	338
FINLAND.....	47	64	50	54	54	59
FRANCE.....	2,034	1,728	2,380	2,698	2,695	3,044
GERMANY WEST.....	1,815	2,060	1,975	2,068	2,054	2,201
GREECE.....	72	121	95	146	187	163
IRELAND.....	131	151	161	147	150	163
ITALY.....	1,109	1,676	1,290	1,384	1,197	1,096
NETHERLANDS.....	537	751	719	767	713	805
PORTUGAL (AZORES AND MADEIRA).....	17	21	23	23	23	18
SPAIN.....	518	628	739	795	794	880
SWEDEN.....	232	257	291	207	219	272
SWITZERLAND.....	47	75	66	65	63	76
UNITED KINGDOM.....	894	975	975	937	985	1,027
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,513</b>	<b>9,711</b>	<b>9,984</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,362</b>	<b>11,217</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE:</b>						
ALBANIA.....	13	15	15	16	17	15
BULGARIA.....	221	307	181	204	227	249
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	996	907	912	726	771	771
GERMANY EAST.....	723	553	544	522	490	517
HUNGARY.....	461	449	435	454	272	318
POLAND.....	1,540	1,913	1,706	1,527	1,505	1,404
ROMANIA.....	384	454	408	454	381	445
YUGOSLAVIA.....	377	490	393	494	385	424
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>5,088</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>4,142</b>
<b>TOTAL EUROPE:.....</b>	<b>13,228</b>	<b>14,799</b>	<b>14,579</b>	<b>14,996</b>	<b>14,414</b>	<b>15,360</b>
<b>TOTAL U.S.S.R.....</b>	<b>8,228</b>	<b>10,435</b>	<b>10,080</b>	<b>8,850</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>9,526</b>
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
EGYPT, ARAB REP OF.....	383	413	386	408	408	454
ETHIOPIA.....	68	67	66	77	82	91
KENYA.....	41	64	103	125	130	127
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	107	107	104	100	104	115
MAURITIUS.....	617	597	669	576	620	658
MOZAMBIQUE.....	179	214	250	272	281	272
REUNION.....	223	236	268	249	209	245
RHODESIA.....	179	136	120	136	159	150
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF.....	1,206	1,823	1,505	1,622	1,399	1,740
SWAZILAND.....	107	150	154	157	163	156
TANZANIA.....	64	82	86	91	100	100
UGANDA.....	131	150	157	148	150	145
ZAIRE (CONGO, R.).....	36	36	39	41	45	45
OTHER.....	256	421	511	543	587	597
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>4,495</b>	<b>4,418</b>	<b>4,545</b>	<b>4,427</b>	<b>4,862</b>

## CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72 2/	
	1962-63/1966-67	MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT								
<b>ASIA:</b>												
BURMA	70		82		82		91		113		113	
CHINA-MAINLAND	1,321		1,814		1,996		1,996		2,087		2,068	
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN)	899		885		757		615		833		780	
INDIA 2/	3,318		2,805		4,209		5,008		4,619		4,173	
INDONESIA	613		650		703		758		726		680	
IRAN	230		457		515		556		614		630	
JAPAN	288		387		415		419		455		413	
KOREA, N.-NANPO (PYUKYU)	181		220		240		249		214		136	
PAKISTAN	336		353		506		696		688		707	
PHILIPPINES	1,569		1,596		1,597		1,927		2,068		2,024	
THAILAND	236		239		336		446		603		667	
TURKEY	600		791		706		544		643		903	
OTHER 6/	117		108		104		116		114		118	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,777</b>		<b>10,387</b>		<b>12,165</b>		<b>13,421</b>		<b>13,780</b>		<b>13,801</b>	

## OCEANIA:

AUSTRALIA	1,953	2,319	2,625	2,099	2,371	2,458
FIJI	311	400	406	315	363	381
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>2,839</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>59,478</b>	<b>66,055</b>	<b>68,063</b>	<b>71,950</b>	<b>71,385</b>	<b>72,403</b>

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING, MAY NOT ADD TO AREA TOTAL.  
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE

SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1952-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72 [2]

REGIÓN AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE			1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 3/
	1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69			
1.930 MT	1.600 MT	1.600 MT	1.600 MT	1.000 MT	1.000 MT	1.000 MT
46	40	41	41	42	42	42
24	26	23	27	13	13	13
33	45	48	45	45	45	45
119	115	115	115	113	113	113
19	18	10	12	13	12	12
4	4	3	3	2	2	2
239	251	240	243	230	230	227
TOTAL						

South America:	640	670	670	700	730
CGL. IN BIA.	35	40	40	41	41
CUADOR	16	12	12	13	13
PERU	39	38	38	38	36
VENEZUELA	730	761	750	761	820
TOTAL				790	

ASIA:	BU:MF.	145	145	145	145	145	145
CHINA-MAINLAND	527	726	726	726	726	726	726
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN)	24	19	27	24	24	26	26
INDIA	5,085	4,500	5,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
INDONESIA	299	299	299	308	308	308	308
JAPAN	13	7	5	5	5	4	3
NEPAL, L.-NAMPUR (RUYKU)	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
PAKISTAN	595	694	680	711	711	721	721
PHILIPPINES	54	57	59	65	59	62	62
THAILAND	149	180	195	210	180	180	350
VIETNAM, SOUTH	36	15	8	9	9	9	9
TOTAL	6,937	6,657	7,659	8,212	8,682	8,701	8,701

WINKLER TOTAL 11.90

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING  
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE



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